directly to the point. Mr. Moody is a young man—bright, evidently well educated in the law, and generally a man of culture. His lack is the lack of all young men—experience. His work, whether it be argument or examination, is somewhat jerky. It wants smoothness, the smoothness which can only come from having often done this kind of thing before. He makes his points, he gets out which he is after, he knows precisely what he wishes to do, and he keeps at it pertinaciously till it is done. But it is not artistic work. He has not the gift of eloquence, and happily, he is under no misapprehension about the matter. He makes himself understood without any bombast or non-sense, assuming that the court of learned men and the jury of plain, every-day men to whom he speaks will be more easily persuaded by fair statements of fact and argument logically drawn than by an attempt at fine words:

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S ELOQUENT PLEA.

SEPONDON SENERACT CO.,

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S ELOQUENT PLEA. Governor Robinson's reply possessed, as might be expected, virtues of eloquence and manner which the District-Attorney did well not to essay. Looked at simply as a speech, it was tine. That is, it was toned well. The eloquence was genuine. There was no rant or nonsense about it. The jury had been sent out of the room and were not allowed to hear any part of the argument. They do not know, indeed, so carefully has the whole matter been kept from them, that the State has even offered to put in this testimony. There was a consultation about it between the lawyers before the subject was mentioned to the Court, and the proposition to hold a conference to see if an agreent as to the facts might be reached closel this consultation. Then the stipulation was quietly handed to the Court, the jury being all the while ignorant that any such matter was so much as talked of. Governor Robinson's speech was not made, therefore, in the desire to produce any but a legitimate effect. Nevertheless, it was full of fire and spirit, and when he talked of the rights of Lizzie Borden it somehow seemed that he was making a plea for the rights of all mankind. which the District-Attorney did well not to essay THE EVIDENCE EXCLUDED.

THE EVIDENCE EXCLUDED.

The Court consumed something more than an hour in considering and drawing up its decision, retiring to its private room for this purpose, and leaving the courtroom in a condition of futeness strain and profound, if subdued, excitement. The people who attend this remarkable trial partake in a great measure of the hopes and fears of those engaged in it. They watch and listen intently. Few go out when once they have come in, and there is, consequently, little movement in the room. Its stillness is often painful. During some of the dramatic situations that have been brought about by Governor Robinson's examinations, the quick expectancy of an issue at first dimly seen and then observed rapidly approaching, has been legibly written in almost every face. It was there throughout the arguments this morning: there in deep lines, and strained, anxious looks when the Court arose to retire for consultation. It was there in an expression so full of doubtful, hopeful inquiry as to baffle an attempt to describe it, when the judges slowly filed in upon their return. And when the Chief Justice closed the slow, measured reading of his decision with the words: "We reading of his decision with the words: "We are all of the opinion that this consideration is decisive, and the evidence will not be received," there was a sigh of relief from almost every person in the room. Then Lizzie Borden bent her Read, and the tears fell quickly from her eyes.

INQUEST EVIDENCE EXCLUDED

MISS BORDEN'S COUNSEL GAIN A POINT.

HER TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CORONER AT FALL RIVER RULED OUT BY THE COURT-

THE LAWYERS' ARGUMENTS.

New-Bedford, Mass., June 12.—Having failed in its effort to place the testimony Lizzie Borden gave last the Coroner's inquest before this jury, the resecution proceeded to the final stace of its caswas the offering of the medical testimony. It is said by the District Attorney that he will require two more days in which to finish his case. How much time the defence will occupy depends on whether they place Lizzie Borden on the stand or not. If they decide not to do so, their other witnesses can be examined easily in two days. If she takes the stand, she must expert to struggle for all of that time against the District-Attorney. If Lizzie Borden is innocent, she ought to go on the stand. The law says that the fact of a defendant's refusal to take witness stand in his own behalf must not be construed to his disadvantage. It is all well enough for the law to say that, but human inferences are

suspicion within an hour after the murders were discovered. Police Officer Medley, when on the stand last week, testified that he was one of the first policemen to reach the scene of the tragedy. He said he was there at half-past eleven. Mr. Borden could not then have been dead more than twenty minutes. He asked Lizzie where she was when the thing happened, and she told him "out in the barn." One would suppose that Medley's first impulse would have been to take a look about the house, to see if perchance the murderer were not somewhere concealed. But that did not seem to strike Medley. mental prescience and penetration truly astonishing, he dashed at once for the barn to see if he could over Lizzie's footprints in the sediment of dust on its floor. Already, then, it seems, she was under suspiction. I had my doubts of Medley's story, but it is unquestionably true that the police arrived quickly at the conviction that Lizzie was the guilty So did District-Attorney Knowlton, from the particular second of time when Medley and Fleet arrived at the Borden house until Lizzle's arrest seven days later. After she gave her evidence at the inquest, every step she took was watched, every word she uttered was overheard. Spies were at her heels day and night. Day and night the house was guarded, and under the pretence of making searches through it police officers surrounded her so thickly she could scarcely turn around without

Now, bear in mird that this young woman, gullty or innocent of that offence, had never before been suspected of the slightest deviation from an honorable, not to say lawful rule of conduct. She had lived thirty-three years in as quiet and orderly a home as there was on the continent. She was well educated, well brought up. She had all the money she needed to spend, had travelled abroad, and had recoived all the advantages that come with wealth and a respectable social position. She had not figured in society, was not used to noise or bustle, or agitation of any kind; less than anything else was she used men. She was naturally brave and strong. She had a positive mind and an extremely even temperament. But guilty or innocent, what must have been her irritation under the conditions that surrounded innocent, with her intelligence she at once perceived that the circumstances of the case pointed with dark suggestions at her. Scores of people stood around watching her, asking all kinds of questions, then going off to compare notes as to her answers, and coming back to harass her with more. She saw that she was suspected. Her nerves were in a condition of fearful excitement, and her physician was prescribing morphine to quiet them. Guilty or innont. is it any wonder that she was at times confused not wholly consistent with and even directly contradictory of those she had given at other times?

At the end of a week of this kind of thing, with the funeral as no small incident of it, she was taken before a Coroner and was there subjected to an in quiry not merely searching and severe, but deliberately distinctly contrived to entrap her. District Attorney Knowlton conducted this examination. It

ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES

" I don't think Bethesda has any equal."

HON. J. B. FORAKER,

" Gal. Bottles (Natural), Medicinal Use. Qt. and Pt. " (Effervescent), Tab'e " BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRING.

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was held secretly. Her attorney, Mr. Jennings, was refused admission. Whatever he had previously told her as to her rights under the law, it is obvious that she was not competent, in the trying and exasperating always or often to apply Mr. Jennings's instructions. Mr. Kaowhon tangled her. It was an easy enough tash. It was not a feat to be proud of, and when the minutes of that examination are read, considering who she was, considering the history of her life, considering her sex, and considering those seven long days of acute suffering, through which she had passed; considering also, and not with the least attention, the studied arts of the lawyer to get her mixed up, the wonder is not that he at times succeeded, but that she did not completely break down and confess to anything that would put an end to that terrible trial. of course, if Lizzie Borden goes on the stand, although this evidence has been excluded as a part of the prosecution's ease, it will be competent for the District-Attorney in his cross-examination to cover the same ground which he covered then, and if her present answers differ from those she then gave, to make what he can of the difference. It is said by her friends that she never recalls those scenes in the coroner's office without having something like a nervous chill. It is said that despite her apparent stelidity, she is as much afraid of the District Attorney -I intend no personal disrespect to him by the compartson-as a fluttering bird is of a snake. She dreads going on the witness-stand almost as much as she

dreads not going.

The lawyers entered, at the very opening of court this morning, upon the argument of the question of the admissibility of Miss Borden's former testimony. In order to appreciate the discussion, it is necessary to recall the terms of the agreed stipulation. They were printed on Sunday in The Tribune, but are given again herewith in full:

THE STIPULATION.

THE STIPULATION.

1. The declarations effered are the testimeny under eath of the accused in a judicial proceeding, namely, an inquest as to the cause of death of the two persons named in the indictment now on trial, duly notified and held by and before the District Court in Fall River, in accordance with the provisions of the public statutes.

2. The defendant was not then under arrest, but three days before the time of giving such testimony was notlined by the City Marshal and Mayor of Fall River that she was suspected of committing the crimes charged in the indictment on trial; and the house and the inmates, including the defendant, were thereofter, until her arrest, under the constant observation of police officers of Fall River, specially detailed for that purpose and stationed around the house.

criminate herself; but raid counsel was informed by the said District Attorney that he could, before defendant testified, confer with her in relation thereto, and he did. 8. The nature and character of the testimony offered may be considered by the court in determining the quetion of its admissibility.

9. All rights as to the competency of any of the above agreed facts are reserved.

MR. MOODY'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Moody began the discussion with the citation Mr. Moody began the discussion with the citation of cases which sustained, as he claimed, his view of it. Both sides, he said, were agreed as to the circumstances under which Lizzie Borden gave her evidence before the Coroner at Fall River. He held it to be a subject of congratulation, which it certainly is, that the District-Attorney and the defendant's counsel were so generally able to agree on facts with which both sides were familiar. It proved a disposition, which he knew he entertained and was glad to concede to the other side, to be entirely fair and candid. The question as to the admissibility of this evidence depended, he supposed, upon its character as a voluntary or involuntary declaration of the defendant. He supposed that other questions, such as whether she was cautioned properly that what she said might be used against her, or whether she was present under process, or whether she was at the time suspected or accused, were only subordinate questions. That evidence in law is voluntary which a witness prefers to give rather than to plead his statutory privilege (that is, the privelege of refusing to answer on the ground that to do so might tend to criminate and degade the witness). Now, the prisoner at the bar did not plead her privilege. She prejected to answer, and she answered as a person claiming to be disconnected with the crime. Why is this not admissible? The defence may say that she was under suspiction. What of 11? Or that she was not cautioned by the Coroner as to her rights, she ind enjoyed the benefit of counsel, as the stipulation expressly says, "as to her right's before she went into the examination. She knew her rights. of cases which sustained, as he claimed, his view of

NEW-YORK PRECEDENTS CITED. Mr. Moody passed then to the consideration of preeedents, remarking as he did so that the English and

Mr. Moody passed then to the consideration of precedents, remarking as he did so that the English and
earlier cases gave little light upon the question here
at issue, because they related to a period of time
when the defendant did not have the right to testify
in his own behalf. The only really satisfactory
line of precedents, he said, was in New-York State,
where it was held that if the witness was not actually
under arrest his voinntary answers to such questions
as had been asked at the inquest might be used on
the occasion of his trial.

In illustration of this claim Mr. Moody read from
numerous cases in the New-York reports, but he
asserted a greater degree of significance in them and
a closer relation between them and the case at bar
than they seemed to warrant. He cited some Maine
cases and several in Massachuseits, it appears, however, that this question has never reached the Supreme Court here, the equivalent in this State of the
Court of Appeals in New-York. He proved beyond
all deubt that the courts were alone in holding that
the voluntary declarations of a witness at a prelimlinary proceeding to ascertain whether a crime had
been committed, and who was probably the criminal,
might be put in evidence in a subsequent proceeding
against the witness; but that is not precisely this
case. Mr. Moody tried to show that it was, but he
couldn't. Ex-Governor Robinson's reply clearly
pointed out the difference.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S REPLY.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S REPLY.

Govarnor Robinson recurred promptly to the facts in the case. He stated them as follows, this being his interpretation of the sense of the agree stipulation:

1. These homicides were committed on August 4

1. These homicides were committed on August 4, and the evidence shows that Dr. Dolan took possession of the bodies and an autopsy was held to ascertain the cause of death.

2. An inquest was begun on the 9th and continued through the 10th and 11th.

3. An accusation was made by the Mayor and City Marshal on August 6.

4. This defendant was kept under police surveillance after the house was surrounded by police, and there was no time, day or night, but when the eye of the police was upon the defendant.

5. The defendant was summoned on or before August 9 to appear at the inquest.

6. The defendant asked for counsel, but was not permitted to have it.

6. The defendant asked for counsel, but an openmitted to have it.

7. The attorney for the Commonwealth conducted the examination, and this woman stood alone for three days, with me guidance, under suspicion, and surrounded by the officers of the law.

8. The defendant before testifying was not properly

cautioned.

9. The defendant was summoned on or before August 9, and a complaint, duly made out, charging her with murder, was issued on the 8th. On that complaint a warrant was issued for her arrest and put in the keeping of the City Marshul. You have the entire power of the Commonwealth exerted over this defendant.

rant during all the time she testified. Can any one say she had not been formally proceeded against? We must assume in common sense that what was done was under the direction of the District-Attorney. Some one in authority certainly did the act.

11. She was held under surveillance, was never free, and was arrested two hours later on a similar warrant.

12. Before defendant testified it had been duly determined—by complaint made and warrant issued—that defendant had cannitted the crime of killing the two persons, the cause of whose death said inquest was held to ascertain.

The Defendant's RIGHTS VIOLATED.

The Covener hald that the District Attorney's

The Governor held that the District-Attorney's proceedings, as set forth in these points, were a pulpable violation of the defendant's rights. Mr. Moody had said that the English cases were not

proceedings, as set forth in these points, were a pulpable violation of the detendant's rights. Mr. Moody had said that the English cases were not pertinent, because when they were written defendants were not permitted to testify. The Governor inquired what difference shall be drawn against her if she chooses to testify.

"We hear," he said, "the Constitution of Massachusetts read, and it passes gibly over the tongue and in and out of the ear, she stands upon that venerable instrument to-day, and she reads in M. the bill of rights, that no person shall be compelled to furnish evidence against himself. That way written when Massachusetts was born; that way the instinct of the hour; that has been the spirit of our Commonwealth's liberty ever since. When the Constitution of the United States was drawn, it ran in similar phrase upon this peint: "No person shall be connelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." The shields of the State and the Nation are her protection in this hour."

Passing to the consideration of the various cases clied by Mr. Moody, Governor Nothnson showed how they all failed the prosecution in that the effuess against whom his testimony was afterward used had not been at the time his evidence was given proceeded against in any way whatever, and had been properly cautioned by the Coroner, or other magistrate before whom his testimony was taken, as to his constitutional rights.

"What," he said, "did they want this woman for at that imprest! To determine that a felonious homicide had been committed! No: to find out what she knew about it. To pat her under exterion. To see what facts they could wring out of her. When you reached this point in judical investigation, and determined that a felonious homicide had been committed and begin to question and investigation, and accused, then any statement by any witness may be admitted against him. But if during the examination a person is present who is regarded as the criminal, then his statements must be treated lie same as if they wer

as if they were made before a characteristic library were made before it library. The Governor closed with a brilliant plea for the vindication of what he claimed to be the prisoner's rights. The State, he said, asserted a dangerous privilege whenever it undertool, no matter what the circumstances, to use a defendant's evidence against him. Lizzle longlen was plainly decoved into a postion in which she was powerless at the hands of the District-Attorney. She was his victim, that and nothing less. He had her where the advantage was wholly on his side, and he held her there. None was by to defend her, none to warm her of her rights, none to tell her that she need not answer the questions be put. He was himself sole indge of their competency and sole judge of the sufficiency of her replies, and at that moment and for days theretofore, while this policeman watched her incessantly, that one stood by with an order of arrest in his pocket, ready to pounce upon her—when? Why, at that priticular moment when the District Attorney and his spics, having frightened and twisted and squeezed coersthing out of her to be used against her in this hour of her highest peril, should give them the word. This was a lawless and a wrongful procedure.

THE PROTECUTION'S ANSWER.

Mr. Moody replied briefly. He denied that the District-Attorney was aware that any warrant had been issued, except the warrant upon which she bouse.

3. That before she so testified she was fully summoned by a subpoena to attend said inquest and testify thereat.

4. That before she so testified she requested, through her counsel, A. J. Jennings, of the District-Attorney and the judge to preside and presiding at said inquest, the privilege to have her said counsel there present, which request was refused by both the District-Attorney and the judge, and said counsel was not present.

5. That when her testimony so given was concluded, she was not allowed to leave the courthouse, and was about two hours afterward placed under arrest upon a warrant issued upon a complaint sworn to before the clerk of said District Court acting as justice of peace under the statute, which was returnable to said District Court by said city marshal after the conclusion of the testimony of the defendant was tried before said District Court and held to another the defendant tast the inquest, heing the said city marshal was present at the inquest in charge and subject to said inquest, heing the said of the watch in and about the defendant was tried before said District Court and held to said a present of the time of the death of the other only one persons, so the fourt of the death of the other only one persons, only two persons, so the court he death of the other only one persons, the death of the other only one persons, so the court of the death of the other only one persons, the first of the death of the other only one persons, the first of the death of the other only one person at the time of the death of the other only one person

for the law to say that, but human interences are not a thing that can be regulated by statute. Like the wind, they come and go as they list. It always has been inferred, when a person accused of an infamous crime fails to stand up and defend himself with all the resources in his power, and especially with all the resources in his power, and especially with his personal declaration of where he was and what he was doing at the time when the offence alleged against him was committed, that he is guilty. That inference is natural and inevitable.

That inference is natural and inevitable.

That inference is natural and inevitable.

The city marshal did not serve this was not informed of it. No action was taken on said warrant, but the same was retained after the conclusion of the defendant's testimony and before the issuance of the warrant upon which she was arrested.

That isference is natural and inevitable.

That isference is natural and inevitable.

The resources in his power, and especially with his personal declaration of where he was and what he was doing at the time when the offence alleged against him was committed, that he is guilty. The interpolate decision. This is due to say the newspaper men hereabouts who have followed this case from the beginning unite in saying that it was not always conducted by the State with that fair and decent spirit which has been so distinguishing a feature of its presentation here. Lizzle Borden was under suspicion within an hour after the murders were distinct the presentation here is an above she was informed by the said court or said District-Attorney that some also to the gradual was arrosted.

That before giving her testimony as above, she was conducted by the State with that fair and decent spirit which has been so distinguishing a feature of its presentation here. Lizzle Borden was under suspicion within an hour after the murders were distinct the warrant upon which she was arrosted.

That before giving her testimony as above, she was not informed the same was not thi

court was out examining a series of photographs, she was instructing the lowers as to what the photographs revealed. The whedom she displayed in her practical suggestions has proved of great value to her counsel. They describe her as a client they can depend upon, whose facts are always accurate, and whose promptings always segacious.

TIM COURT RULES OUT THE TESTIMONY.

The courtroom was as still as death when the judges entered. They took their seats slowly and solemnly behind the beach, and the Chief Justice, addressing himself by continued glances chiefly to the District-Attorney, read from a paper the following

addressing himself by continued glaines cheinly to the District-Attorney, read from a paper the following decision:

"The propriety of examining the prisoner at the inquest and of all that occurred in connection there with its entirely distinct from the question of the admissibility of her statements in that examination. It is with the latter question that this court has to deal. The common have regards this species of evidence with distrust. The statements by one accused of crime are admissible against him only when it is affirmatively established that they were colourarily made. It has been held that the statements of the accused as a witness under oath at the inquest before he had been arrested or charged with the crime given in this connection may be voluntary and admissible against him at his subsequent trial, and the mere fact that at the time of his testimony at the inquest be was aware that he was suspected of the orime does not make them otherwise, but we are of the opinion, both apon principle and antherity, that if the accused was at the time of such testimony under arrest, charged with the crime in question, the statements he made are not voluntary and are linal-missible at the time. The common law regards substance more than form. The principle involved cannot be evaded by evading the form of arrest, if the willness at the time such testimony is given is practically in custody. From the agreed facts and the facts otherwise in evidence, it is plain that the prisoner at the time of her testimony at the inquest was, so far as related to this question, as effectually in custody as if the formal precept had been served. And without dilating on either circumstance, we are all of the opinion that this consideration is declave and the evidence is excluded."

OVERCOME BY THE GOOD NEWS, The District-Attorney was disappolated. The a dience in the courtroom was satisfied. Lizzle Borden's attorneys glanced at one another and smiled delightedly, and they turned, as did every one else, to the prisoner. She had looked the Chief Justice squarely in the eyes as he began to read, and if his words had indicated a decision against her she would probably have shown none other than that bold and steady front which she has displayed throughout the trial. But there was a curious kindness in the tones of his voice, and she must have had the feeling that every one else seemed to have, though the warrant for it did not quickly appear, that he was going to interposshis high authority in her favor. It meant to her a new and strings estastion, a different one than she has felt at any time during the last eight months. All the power of constituted magistrates, all the strength of the State, and until that moment heen used to bring about her condemnation. Gradually, as the judge proceeded, the flush that had been in her face when his voice flest broke the stillness of the room, began to pale, soon it had did away, leaving in its place a deathly paller. Her head sank low, and rested at list uron the back of the chair before her. Then, as he ended, she was weeping. It was a mement of mercy and grate. delightedly, and they turned, as did every one else, to

THE TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST.

New-Bedford, Mass., June 12 .- Although the jur is not to be allowed to know what Lizzle Borden testified to at the coroner's inquest, the readers of The Tribune are entitled to that privilege. No accurate publication had been made of her state ments until they were reproduced this after noon in "The Evening Standard" of this city. They were not at all in the nature admissions, and are damaging to her only where she became confused, and gave answers incensisfent with to her neighbors and the policemen on the day of the murder. The District-Attorney's me hed of going at her, was, if not brutal, anything bet considerate. He had evidently made up his mind that he had the culprit before him, and he was plainly bent on getting as much from her as he could. She said among other things, in answer to the question: "What dress did

"I had on a navy blue Bengaline or India slik guilty person.

HODGMAN'S
RUBBER GOODS.
Linequalled in Quality.

BROADWAY:

BROADWAY:

All West 33d five.
Cor. Grand Street.

Adl. Fifth Ave. Holel.

thought I had better change it, so I put on a pink wrapper.

This does not agree with the description her neighbor, This does not agree with the description her neighbor, wrapper.

This does not agree with the description her neighbor, the said they were such wounds as might dave been made by a person holding in his hand the handle sheet of a latcher.

This does not agree with the description her neighbor, the said they were such wounds as might dave been made by a person holding in his hand the land the claw-headed hatcher that has a handle. The blade of the same one she had on, till she put on the kink wrapper. Mrs. Churchill says that Lizzie wore a dress the groundwork of which was white and blue, so listerblended as to make the effect of a light blue, so listerblended as to make the effect of a light blue, so listerblended as to make the effect of a light blue, with large and conspleuous navy blue diamond had not the wasts and skirt were of the same material. Lizzle asserted to the Corener that her relations with her stepmother were, without being intimate, always warm and friendly. Her sister Emmi, being ten years older than she, had been, and the part of the claw-head

pur 'ou not not pip ous 'oungs said not out he did not tell me, but some outsiders said that he gave it to her. Put it in her name. I said if he gave that to her he ought to give us something. Told Mrs. Borden so. She did not care anything about the house herself. She wanted it so this half-sister could have a home. because she had married a man that was not doing the best he could, and she thought her sister was having a very hard time and wanted her to have a home. And we always thought she persuaded father to buy it. At any rate, he did buy it, and I am quite sure she did persuade him. I said what he did for her people he ought to do for his own children, so he gave us grandfather's house. That was all the trouble we ever had."

Beyond this, Lizzie sald, she had never had any trouble with Mrs. Borden, though at that time she ceased to call her "mother," and rarely did so after-ward. Under the pressure of rapid and not suffi-ciently clear questioning, she became greatly confused in her account of where she was when her father returned from downtown. At one time she father returned from up stairs. Then she of the time, it was evident that instantial from said she was in her room up stairs. Then she a subject that had been examined and debated from thought she was on the stairs, coming down. Again, all points of view it was still a new matter. The she expressed herself as nearly certain that she was in the kitchen, and to that answer she finally adhered.

Bridget Sullivan, who let Mr. Borden into the house, said that Lizzie came down stairs just as Mr. Borden entered, and greeted him by asking for the mail. Often in the course of the examination, as she became incoherent in her answers, she would say: "I don't know what I have said, or what I am saying. I have answered so many questions and am so confused, that I don't know one thing from another," and once in awhile being asked to go over the details of her father's appearance when she came in from the barn and found him lying bloody and dead on the sofa, she held her hands over her face and said: "I cannot think; I cannot speak; wait, please wait; give me time!" This is the kind of questioning to which she had been then subjected. Q. When you saw your father where was he? A .- On

Q.-What was his position ! A.-Lying down. Q.—Describe anything else you noticed at that time.

A.—I did not notice anything else. I was so frightened and hornited, I ran to the foot of the stairs and called

Q -Did you notice that he had been out! A .- Yes that is what made me afraid.

Q.—Did you notice that he was dead? A.—I did not know whether he was or not.

Q .- Did you make any search for your mother? A .- No. Q.-Why not ! A .- I thought she was out of the house thought she had gone out. I called Maggie to go to Dr. owen's. When they came, I said: "I don't know where

Mrs. Borden is. I thought she had gone out."

Q.-Ind you bil Maggie you thought your mother had come in I. A.-No. sir. Q -Did you say to anybody that you thought she was

illed upstairs? A.-No. sir.

Q.-To anybody? A.-No. sir.

Q.-You made no effort to find your mother at all? A.-Q-Who did you send Maggie for? A .- Dr. Bowen.

he came back and said Dr. Bowen was not there.
Q.-What did you tell Maggie! A.-I told her he was Q -When you first told her! A .- I said : "Go for Dr. Howen as soon as you can, I think father is hurt."
Q.-Did you then know that he was dead? A.-No,

Q.-You saw him! A .- Yes, sir. Q - Looked in at the door! A-1 opened the door the first part of the motion."

Q .- Did you see the blood on the floor? A .- No, sir. Q.-You saw his face covered with blood! A .- Yes,

Q. See the gashes where his face was laid open?

she could not answer further, and no wonder. Who,

SOME EXPERT MEDICAL TESTIMONY. DR. DOLAN EXHIBITS CASTS OF THE HEADS OF

MR. AND MRS. BORDEN. New-Bedford, Mass., June 12 .- It was late in the afternoon when the taking of testimony began. of the police officers who hung around the Borden ouse day and night told a queer and mixed sort of story about seeing Miss Russell and Lizzie on the night of the homicide going into the cellar and into the washroom, where the clothes which had been taken from the bodies of the murdered people were lying in a tub. They had a lighted lamp in their hands and all the windows were open and the house every where else dark, so that he could see every movement they made. In considering the value of this must be remembered that Lizzie perfectly will understood that four or five policemen were standing at intervals all around the house, and that of course they could see her going around with a lighted lamp He saw Miss Borden go to the sink in the wash room and set the light down on the floor. She ther stooped down and remained in a stooping position about a minute. What she was doing he does not know. Miss Russell did not mention this incident when she was on the witness-stand, and Inasmuch as when she was on the she did mention everything else, and especially all such things as bore against her friend, it is probably safe to say that this officer's testimony is not pecially important.

The last witness to-day was Dr. Dolan, the medical examiner of Fall River, holding an office attached to the city government. Dr. Dolan took the observation of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, counting and measuring their wounds and generally possessing bimself of what information there was to be had in a scientific inquiry into the means by which they came to their deaths. To assist his recollection he had a memorandum book, containing the minutes he made at the time, and to assist the understanding of the jurymen, he had plaster casts of the heads of the dead people, showing the position in which their heads by when they were found, and showing, by means of long red lines, drawn on the plaster casts, where the wounds had been made. The details of Dr. Dolan's ghastly story been made. The defails of Dr. Dona's guardy stop-may be impertant for the jury, but they will not greatly interest newspaper readers, and are not pleas-ant to write about. His cross-examination began just before court adjourned, which was jucky for him, for he was getting badly confused and was making enemal. elf-contradictions, if self-contradictions prove guilt, to justify the state in moving against him as the He said that Mr. Borden had in his pockets a p

MINISTERS WERE EXCITED.

DISCUSSING THE BRIGGS CASE IN THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERY.

REMARKS CREETED WITH HISSES-THE QUES-TION LAID OVER UNTIL OCTOBER NEXT.

Those members of the New-York Presbytery who support, as well as those who oppose the Rev. Dr. Briggs in his battle for a more liberal interpretation of the Bible, are beginning to see that the question which has been raised is no nearer than ever to settlement. Notwithstanding the recent decision by the General Assembly the subject was brought forward again yesterday and by the eagerness shown by those present to take part in the debate, and the animated character of the discussion during a portion of the time, it was evident that instead of being occasion yesterday on which the champion of the "higher criticism" of Holy Writ passed under review was the monthly meeting of the New-York Presbytery, which assembled at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Scotch Presbyterian church in West Fourteenth-st. The elders and clergymen present numbered about 100. The Rev. William R. Harshaw acted as moderator, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hoadley as permanent clerk, and the Rev. Dr. S. S. Alexander as stated clerk. The preliminary business occupied a good deal of

time. Dr. Alexander read first the report concerning the action of the General Assembly in the case of Dr. Brigs. It was resolved that a letter of recommenda ion to the theological seminary at Princeton be given to Charles F. Taylor; and in the case of William R. Bennett, who requested ordination, it was resolved that his examination for licentiature be regarded as sufficient, and that his ordination take place in the West End Church this evening. After other business had been transacted, the Rev.

Dr. Francis Brown began his reference to the Briggs case, which soon lengthened out into a protracted dis-

the great stress of personal feeling under which I say anything concerning this matter, but I desire carefully to avoid the manifestation of personal feeling in what I have The Rev. Dr. Robinson was on his feet in an

"I desire to have it known at once,"

this is a most difficult and delicate question, and I rise, therefore, to a point of order. My point of order is that Dr. Brown has no right to make a speech at this stage Dr. Frown has no right to make a speech at this state of the proceedings, without indicating what it is that he is talking about. There is no question before the House," The Moderator announced that Dr. Brown was out of order. "We must have a motion," said he. "That is right," said Dr. Brown, "but I ask the privilege of prefacing my motion with a few remarks. The motion that I wish to make involves in the first place.

The motion that I wish to hake involves in the liest place the proposition of a memorial to the next General Assembly, and in the second place, a proposal to defer entering upon our record the judgment which has come down from the General Assembly. If the motion be seconded I shall be the duty of a court-martial to adjudge a

The Rev. Dr. Robinson asked that the question be divided, and the Moderator said: "Let us take up ment awarded. A punishment such as that imposed ment awarded. A punishment such as that imposed in this case is not deemed to be conductive to dis-

stitutional questions and questions of justice and equity are raised. A man cannot twice be put in jeopardy for the same offence. The General Assembly has entertained and sustained an appeal taken from the Presbytery to the General Assembly, thereby depriving the Presbytery of the opportunity of having its action, if it was to be called in question, passed upon by the syfted of New-York prior to only action upon it by the General Assembly. Passing to the judgment itself, it will appear that not only has the General Assembly reversed the action of the Presbytery, but has gone on to pass sentence upon a member of the Presbytery instead of remanding the case to the Presbytery with instructions to deal with its own member. I am quite agare that there is a difference of opinion as in her place, guilty or innocent, could? Did she see the grashes in his head? Did she see the blood pouring out? Did she see the lood pouring out? Did she see the eyeballs hanging from their sockets? Ghastly, horrible questions these to put to the murdered man's daughter. Is it to be taken as an indication of guilt that she covered her hace with her hands, and asked for time? Would it have been such an indication had she fallen on ker knees and cried out for mervy? She salt that she had gone to the barn to get some lead with which to make sinkers, intending to procure some fishing lines and to go fishing later, when she went to spend some time at the farm. That is not precisely the story she at the farm. That is not precisely the story she at the farm. That is not precisely the story she at the farm. That is not precisely the story she at the farm, and she might have had each of ends in he barn, and she might have had each of ends in he barn, and she might have had each of these quests in her mind. These are the important features of her story. It does not seem as if they are of a kind to deter counsel from putting her on the stand. the weight of precedent is in ravie of the visit of the matter which appears to me most trough of low pressure extends there esouthwestward over the relateau region. The becometer continues high over understudent upon the charges upon which we passed and without proving these charges in detail, introduced an entirely new and different charge, that of the visitation of States and the Northwest, and has risen in the middle and States and the Northwest. is ordination vow. It was expressly disclaimed by the prosecution in the trial before the Presbytery that it was intended to bring in any such charge, and yet the General Assembly introduced it without giving the defendant any opportunity to answer it, and made that charge the basis of its sentence.

States and the Northwest, and has reen in the mindre and upper Mississippi valleys, and thence over the lake regions. Very high temperatures are reported in the Northwest, and has reen in the mindre and upper Mississippi valleys, and thence over the lake regions. Very high temperatures are reported in the Northwest, and has reen in the mindre and upper Mississippi valleys, and thence over the lake regions. Very high temperatures are reported in the Northwest, and has reen in the mindre and upper Mississippi valleys, and thence over the lake regions. Very high temperatures are reported in the Northwest, and has reen in the mindre and upper Mississippi valleys, and thence over the lake regions. Very high temperatures are reported in the Northwest, and has reen in the mindre and upper Mississippi valleys, and thence over the lake regions. Very high temperatures are reported in the Northwest, and has reen in the mindre and upper Mississippi valleys, and thence over the lake regions.

R. Werfall-Is it your opinion that the General Assembly has a right to review the judicial opinion of a former Assembly B. Brown-I think that that is a matter will be generally fair with lower temperature Wednesday.

The Moderator-Dr. Brown has the floor. You are asking a question and he is in the act of answering you.

Mr. Wo:rail-I am raising a point of order, sit. We assert that the General Assembly has no right to review a judicial decision of another General Assembly.

The Moderator Your point of order is not well taken.
Mr. Worrall-1 appeal from your decision, and I say
The Moderator You should have awaited the comple-

tion of Dr. Brown's answer to your question.

Mr. Worrall (excitedly and in a trembling voice)—I have listened for a long time to Dr. Brown in his outmeeous imposition upon this Presbytery. (Commotion loud cries of "Order" and hissing from oll over the

the Moderator-You should withdraw that remark. Mr. Worrali--I do withdraw it, but I should like to say that I consider the statement ly Dr. Brown an im-

the poison in your blood, however it may have come or whatever shape it may be taking, is cleared away by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medicai Discovery. It's a remedy that rouses every organ into healthful action, purifles and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and invigorates through it cleaness and invigorates the whole system. Salt-rheum, Tet-ter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Car-buncles, Enlarged Glands, and the worst Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, are perfectly and permanently cured by it. Unlike the ordinary Spring medicines or sarsaparillas, the "Discovery" works equally well at all seasons. All the year round and in all cases, it is guaranteed, as no other blood medicine is. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your to benefit or cure, you have your money back. You pay only for the good you get.

Isn't it safe to say that no oth blood - purifier can be "just as good?" If it were, wouldn't it be sold so ! AN ADDED CHARM

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its surroundings. There is such a wide range in the variety of our designs that any style or size of room may be accommodated, in either city or country houses.

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position on the time of the house. (Hisses and cries a

The Rev. S. Robinson-Let Dr. Brown finish rapidly, The Rev. Dr. Brown-In my judgment, the next Assembly, or any Assembly, is the only competent body to decide whether or not it is in order. There is no law in our Church forbidding one Assembly to reverse the action of a preceding Assembly. I have quoted precedents to show that if an injustice has been done it is

The Rev. Alexander W. Sproull moved that the matter be laid on the table to be taken up at the

meeting in October.
The Rev. George L. Shearer-Remember that we are divided on the question and are considering now only on

distinctly within the province of the heat Ascembly

The Rev. David G. Wylle-I think that Dr. Brown has been giving us some weighty thoughts inregard to this matter, especially in reference to the authority of the teneral Assembly to pass sentence. I would really ligo to see his memorial in print. But we should go sowly, if we want to establish a precedent it would better to

postione the matter for a few months and then take it up.

After some further discussion the Moderator decided that the memorial could properly come before The Rev. Dr. Robinson appealed from this decision and his appeal was defeated by fifty to forty-two.

A motion to postpone the matter until October was at length agreed to. Permission was given to Dr. Sproull to resign his pastorate of the Church of the Sea and Land, and the Rev. Herman P. Faust, a Jewish rabbl, who has been converted and is working in the Allen Street Freshyterian Church, after undergoing the usual examination, was then admitted.

LIEUTENANT V. S. NELSON'S SENTENCE,

SECRETARY HERBERT DISPLEASED WITH ITS MILENE'S-TAKING THE COURT TO TASK.

Washington, June 12 (Special).-The finding and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Lienten-ant Valentine S. Nelson, of the Navy, were made publie to day by Secretary Herbert. This case has attracted attention in naval circles owing to the fact too musch conviviality during the ceremonies of the naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads. Lieutenant Nelson was charged with drunkenness on duty on April 24, and with leaving his station as officer of the deck of the Charleston, to which vessel he was attached at the time, before being regularly relieved. He pleaded guilty to the charges and specifications preferred against him, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. The Court made a finding in accordance with the pica and sentenced him to suspension from rank and dtuy for one year, during which time he should hold his present number in his graed. In consideration of his previous good record, the Court entered on its reord a recommendation to elemency. All things considered, the sentence is a mild on Not the least interesting or important feature of the case is secretary Herbert's action as reviewing authority on the Court's proceedings. The secretary is impressed with the mildness of the sentence, and he takes the Court to tank and invites attention to the regulations and questions of good discipline relating thereto, in remarks attached to the Court's record.

should like to speak to it."

Professor Charles P. Fagr and seconded the motion. When the proceedings of a court are promulgated to Q.—Looked in at the Goot! A.—I opened the door
If the first part of the motion.

This was agreed to, and the Rev. Dr. Brown said:

There are several points involved in the decision which has come down to us from the General Assembly: considered with blood.

Q.—You saw where the face was bleeding! A.—Yes, from the General Assembly: constitutional questions and questions of justice and equity are raised. A man cannot twice be put in jeopardy for the first part of the motion.

This was agreed to, and the Rev. Dr. Brown said:

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KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee held a meeting last evening to take the action made necessary by the recent reapportionment of As-sembly districts by dividing wards, to arrange for Assembly district primaries and conventions for the nomination of candidates and the choice of delegates to State conventions. It was decided to amend the bylaws so as to give the election districts of divided wards representation in the Assembly district of which they form a part at primaries and conventions. The ward with the majority of districts will supervise the

THE WEATHER REPORT.

HIGH BAROMETER ON THE COAST.

Washington, June 12.-The storm central Sunday night over the Diketas has remained nearly stationary, and a trough of low pressure extends thence southwestward over the plateau region. The borom-ter continues high over

castern Tennessee.
Generally fair and slightly warmer weather is indicated

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Maine, fair; warmer west; variable winds. For New-Hampshire and Vermont, fair; warmer south; variable winds. For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, feir;

For Eastern New-York, fair; warmer in the interior; variable winds. For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, fate variable winds.

fair; variable wines.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair, followed in Southern Virginia by increasing cloudsness and showers. For North Carolina, fair, except showers west; warmer

For Louth Carolina and Georgia, fair, except showers

north.
For Florida, showers.
For Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas,
For Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas,
fair except showers south.
For Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Western
For Lowa, Missourt, North Dakoti, South Dakota,
Nebruska and Kansas, fair; cooler. · TRIEUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS!

HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 HOURS: Morning. Night. 12345678910 121234567891011

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the change, in pressure as indicated by 'the Tribune's self-tending barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Phargacy. Tribune Office, June 13, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and much cooler. The temperature ranged between 65 and 75 degrees, the average (67½) being 8½ lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 15½ lower than on Sunday.

In and near New-York to-day there will probably be fair and slightly warmer weather.

NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO BY THE PENNSYLVANIA

Owing to great demand for accommodations on Pennsylvania Limited Express, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to run a second section of that train on June 15. Early application is advisable.

seemily has a fast or report of the Rev. Dr. Brown-I think that that is a matter or the General Assembly to decide. I should say—
Mr. Worzall—The question is one of law.
The Rev. Dr. Sutton-Dr. Bown is giving his opinion.
Mr. Worzall—But I want to know—
No. Worzall—But I want to know warmer in Massichusetts and Connecticut; variable winds.